

# THE BRANDON MAIL

VOL. 12, NO. 17

BRANDON MAN THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1894.

FIVE CENTS

## GARDEN SEEDS

The largest stock of  
Thousands of bottles sold  
all lots of them on hand  
Fleming's Gopher Poison.  
Every body uses it now be-  
cause it is a decided success.  
Send on receipt of price to  
my address.

FLEMING & SONS,  
BRANDON.

## LEGAL.

W. H. GILFILLAN, Barrister, &c., 29  
St. James Street, Brandon, Man.  
H. J. GILFILLAN, Barrister, &c., 29  
St. James Street, Brandon, Man.

## MEDICAL.

W. H. GILFILLAN, M.D., & C. M. L. R. C. P.  
Office, 29 St. James Street, Brandon, Man.

## DENTAL.

W. H. GILFILLAN, D.D.S., & C. M. L. R. C. P.  
Office, 29 St. James Street, Brandon, Man.

## WANTED.

WANTED: A good general  
household servant, who can  
cook and wash. Apply to  
Miss GILFILLAN, 29 St. James Street, Brandon.

## THE BEST OF ALL

The Ice has broken, or  
is about breaking? The  
Prices of Goods have  
dropped beneath the rolling Waves.

## Another Great Downfall! Attention Please!

To Some of the Mar-  
vellous Bargains Below!

Hundreds of pieces of Goods at less than ever before heard of in Brandon, and  
saying a good deal. In the race the foremost will surely win. This Bankrupt  
Stock will be the back breaker for all previous records. The Goods are bought at about  
the Wholesale Cost, and go they will, and go they must. We fear no foe. Our  
Bankrupt Stock is Simple Will Astonish the Closest Buyer in Existence!

## OUR PAST RECORD FOR VALUES

is like Rock in the earth not to be shaken.

## Our Dress Goods Prices.

are simply beyond the expectations of any of Our  
Customers.

## THE ENTIRE STOCK

Not a few lines of out-of-date Goods thrown out for  
bait, but Fine Black Henrietta Black Cashmeres  
and Fancy Broades, Colored Serges and Cloths at prices that  
are the exception. 10 cent Cashmeres at 6 cents per yard as long as the Stock lasts.  
Silk, Satin, and all reduced. By Your Dress Goods, Trimmings, etc., where you  
can buy cheap. White and Grey Blankets at just about half their original values.  
The Stock is here and was bought at a very low rate on the dollar and will be sold  
at a bargain.

## We have Removed Our Bankrupt Stock

Of Clothing to Our Old Premises.

At the old street and Rosser Avenue—the Clothing Spot of the city. On account  
of the removal of our Carpets we have removed the clothing, and have occupied  
the space with our Magnificent Stock of Carpets. Which we will clear out  
at wholesale cost and under.

At the Bankrupt Stock of Dry Goods of Messrs. Paisley & Morton. We are giving  
the same business, on account of insufficient room. House-cleaning time is  
at hand, and we are ready to supply you with Carpets at wonderful reductions to  
the lowest cost.

Do not forget the Bank-  
rupt Bargain Spot,  
Paisley & Morton's STAND,  
Isaiah R. Strome & Co.

## HOTELS.

### BEAUBIEN HOUSE.

Responsible. The Beaubien House, opposite  
the City Hall is now opened for business. The  
house has been newly furnished and carpeted  
throughout, and is replete with the most modern  
improvements. The best of stabling in  
connection. Farmers and others desiring the  
best of accommodation will do well to patronize  
us.

### PAYNE & CO., Proprietors.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

### C. J. CARVEL.

Watchmaker and Jeweller.  
Residence between Fifth and Sixth Sts.

### REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE.

### General Fire Insurance Agency.

### NOTICE.

I beg to notify the public that I have been  
appointed Agent for the Northwest Fire In-  
surance Company of Manitoba, authorized capital  
\$100,000, the City of London Fire Insurance  
Company, of London, England, capital, \$100,000.  
The Insurance Company of North  
America, each assets, \$5,000,000, and that I am  
prepared to insure existing insurance now in  
force at this Agency, as well as to accept proposals  
for new insurances. All classes of insurable  
property written at current rates. Apply to  
J. R. MALTBY.

Agent for Brandon District.

Halpin Block, Rosser Ave.

### COWAN & CO.

### Bankers and Financial Agents

Sterling and Foreign Exchange bought  
and sold.

Money to loan on Real Estate and  
personal Securities.

Office—Fleming block, Cor. Rosser  
Ave. and 8th St., Brandon, Man.

### CITY OF BRANDON.

### Farmers Market.

A committee of the Farmers in the vicinity  
of the City of Brandon in connection with the  
committee of the Board of Works and Market  
of the City of Brandon have arranged to hold  
WEEKLY MARKETS every Friday from 8  
a.m. till 1 p.m., and further notice on the  
market day will be held on FRIDAY  
EVENING MAY 19th, and all Farmers and  
others interested are cordially  
asked to make the market a success.

The City Council have consented to allow the  
free use of the grounds surrounding the City  
market and two stalls in the same where Farmers  
produce can be exposed for sale.

D. M. McILLAN, Secretary.

BRANDON, April 18th, 1894.

## Agriculture in Schools.

In a letter to Mr. Wilson, commending  
his paper on Agriculture in Schools, Wm.  
Houston, M.A., Director of Teachers'  
Institutes, Ontario, appended a memorandum  
on the subject which we publish be-  
low. As Mr. Houston is one of the most  
advanced educationists in America, his  
opinions on this subject should be of in-  
terest to Manitobans at the present time.

I am heartily in accord with the main  
contention of your admirable paper—that  
Agriculture should be a compulsory subject  
in the programme of rural schools—and  
also with the chief reason urged in  
support of that contention, namely that it  
is an excellent subject for educational  
discipline. Three reasons may be urged  
for the act in question:

1. The Educational value of Agriculture in Schools.
2. The Sociological value.
3. Its Economic value.

These I have stated in what I believe  
to be the order of their comparative im-  
portance, and to many my ranking order  
I would like to go a little into detail.

### THE EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF AGRICULTURE AS A SCHOOL SUBJECT.

No education that is worth much can  
be secured from the mere memorization of  
knowledge already accumulated and  
systematized by others. The value of  
the Study for culture purposes depends  
almost entirely on the process by which  
the knowledge is acquired—by the pupil.  
Certain powers which he is endowed  
must be persistently trained or the time  
in school will be wasted. He must be  
trained (1) to observe patiently and  
of learning facts by rote; (2) to compare  
and classify the phenomena he has ob-  
served, so as to systematize his knowl-  
edge instead of leaving it in a crude and  
amorphous condition; and (3) to draw  
general conclusions either (a) in the way  
of formulating what is to come, or (b) in  
the way of accounting for what has hap-  
pened.

You are right in your contention that  
Agriculture is preeminently fitted for be-  
coming an instrument for this kind of  
discipline. The facts, phenomena, opera-  
tions, experiments to be observed are  
within easy and constant reach of the  
pupil. They have the trouble of a play-  
and kind to be entered as the utmost task.  
They are familiar with much already  
and need only keep their eyes and ears open  
to learn more. They see the farmer  
ploughing, sowing, mowing, selecting  
one kind of plant for preservation and  
another for destruction, planting crops in  
rotation, and experimenting in various  
ways of feeding stock, such as pasturing,  
stabling, ensilage, etc. They see him re-  
sort to one kind of farming in preference  
to another, sub-stating wheat for mixed  
farming, or vice versa, and they all have  
sense enough to know that he must have  
some reason for what he does. The  
teacher may easily inform and interest  
tentatively, and he can then gradually  
bring by calling attention to actual pro-  
cesses and requiring them to be described  
to him in minute detail. Similarly he  
may train pupils by asking them to look  
into the nature and composition of soils,  
the changes in the weather, the effects of  
sun and other kind of moisture, and of  
the effects of them, and go on over a  
wide range of natural phenomena. No  
text book can be of the slightest use in  
this stage of the work. The observation  
must be the pupil's own observation. The  
facts to be learned are the facts he has  
seen and he learns them by discovering  
them. The only useful way of learning  
them is by the observation of the phenomena  
themselves. The character of the observa-  
tion to be observed will depend very largely  
on the physical character of the locality  
where the observation is carried on, and  
physical characteristics must vary greatly  
even in Manitoba; they certainly do in  
Ontario. One feature you have in many  
places is the absence of trees and the  
presence of peculiarities traceable to that.

The teacher who knows his art will  
of course not stop with observation of facts.  
These must be compared and classified,  
generally after a preliminary analysis. In  
this way the useful and the injurious  
plants are brought into their respective  
classes, and so are the useful and the in-  
jurious animals. In this way soils are  
classified according to their composition,  
and also according to their suitability for  
certain kinds of crops. Breeds of animals  
are classified from various points of view,  
such as structure, utility, cost of main-  
tenance, etc. Trees for shade purposes,  
and for fruit growing as well for them-  
selves to classification, but in all cases  
the grouping must be done by the pupils  
as the result of their own analytical com-  
parisons. Mistakes will be made, but all  
Scientists—even the greatest have mis-  
placed natural objects in trying to find  
out their true relations to each other.  
Each one of us has made and does together  
because they both had wings, and the  
grouping of the strawberry with the  
apple tree is an idea of comparatively  
modern suggestion. The teacher can  
correct the mistakes as he sees fit, but  
this is his true function as a teacher.  
His business is not to see that his pupils  
get correct knowledge at second hand but  
to see that they get knowledge for them-  
selves subject to correction from him  
when they are in error.

Classification of facts leads naturally  
and necessarily to the drawing of infer-  
ences. We generalize from the facts of  
experience because we cannot make any  
other use of them. All our spontaneous  
and deliberate acts are the result of gen-  
eralizations based on classified facts. A  
pupil who has observed the facts of ex-  
perience will be correct and very largely  
in proportion to the accuracy of our ob-  
servations and the skill we have devel-  
oped in detecting resemblances and differences  
in what we observe. No field of observa-  
tion affords such excellent opportunities  
for drawing conclusions as agriculture does.  
The pupils in rural districts live for  
the most part on the farm. They can

easily ascertain—and should be required  
to find out—from the farmer himself why  
he does his work of a certain kind, and  
in a certain way, and these reasons may  
not be an erroneous one, and these reasons  
may be investigated in the class room.  
Pupils so trained will soon learn to form  
opinions as to the kind of farming they  
are going on in the neighborhood, and  
the teacher may thus indirectly educate  
the parents as well as children.

### THE SOCIOLOGICAL VALUE OF AGRICULTURE.

The great complaint from time to time is  
the tendency of young people to leave the  
farm for the city life. This tendency is  
due in part to causes which the teaching  
of agriculture cannot directly counteract,  
but in so far as it is due to the want of  
intellectual interest in agriculture as a  
pursuit it may be greatly lessened by wise  
teaching of the subject in rural schools.  
Physical toil is not necessarily drudgery;  
it becomes so only when it is divorced  
from real intellectual interest in the  
work. To teach agriculture out of a text  
book, however excellent as a manual of  
information it may be, will assuredly  
create disgust with the subject, especially  
if the teaching is to be followed up by  
examination, and promotion is made to  
depend upon the result. All true edu-  
cation producing exercise of the intellect  
is interesting. Else why have we had  
Darwin, and Huxley, and Faraday?  
And in his own humble sphere the farmer  
is very favorably situated for becoming  
interested in his pursuit. His farm is a  
laboratory, in which he is experimenting  
all summer. He should know a good deal  
about many sciences—Biology, Physics,  
Chemistry, Physiology, Meteorology, etc.—  
and he will learn much about them as he  
goes on if he is only observant. He will  
learn all the more and learn it all the  
more easily and interestingly if he is  
taught as he learns, and he can compare  
and draw conclusions intelligently.

### THE ECONOMIC VALUE OF AGRICULTURE.

It will never do to test the defence of  
agriculture in schools simply on the  
ground that pupils are ignorant of the  
facts of farming, or that they will make  
more money by their toil, and yet the in-  
dustrial and commercial view of the  
subject is a legitimate one to take. In these  
days when an increasing interest is tak-  
ing in industrial education on the part of all  
the industries must be allowed a hearing.  
It is important that farmers should be  
taught to do any kind of practical work in  
the school, but they should be taught to do  
it as well as the individuals, will bene-  
fit by their being so. A pupil at school  
cannot learn how to plough a plough, but  
he can learn why ploughing is done and  
how it should be done. He cannot learn  
to do any kind of practical work in the  
school, but he can learn the reasons for  
doing many kinds of work, and the  
conditions under which it must be done  
in order to be successful. Above all he  
can be made self-reliant and original in  
his reasoning about the processes of agri-  
culture, and an independent discoverer of  
the laws in accordance with which the  
farmer must work.

I need not say any more for the pur-  
pose of showing that I agree fully with  
your contentions. Our school law  
in Ontario makes the teaching of agriculture  
obligatory in rural schools, and if it is not  
taught in every school the trustees are  
themselves to blame. It will not do to  
say that they cannot find qualified teach-  
ers of the subject. Most teachers know  
a little about it now, and can easily learn  
more. They can at least assume the at-  
titude of fellow investigators of agri-  
cultural phenomena with their pupils and  
this will enable them to learn much as  
class after class passes through their  
hands. They can learn by observing,  
classifying, and generalizing just as they  
should require their pupils to do.

I earnestly hope that your propaganda  
in Manitoba will be entirely successful.  
I hope this for the sake of your own  
province, but also because success there will  
promote the same movement here and  
elsewhere throughout the Dominion. I  
do not know of any organized movement  
just now in educational work. I believe  
that agriculture as a school subject  
will yet have the honor of breaking  
out of the strong tendency to bookishness  
which is the bane of modern education,  
and which is largely responsible for the  
practice of "cranking" by dint of mere  
memorization. We want more of rational  
education, more of the scientific spirit, and  
I know of no better way to secure this in  
rural schools than the general use of agri-  
culture as a subject for an inductive in-  
vestigation carried on by the pupils under  
the guidance of a wise teacher.

## City Council.

Council met on Monday evening, 16th  
inst. Present, the full council.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

From Supt. Whyte, C.P.R., re water  
supply for station, and saying that he did  
not consider the water closed.—Filed.

From John Dickson, re: see of hospital  
board, applying for a grant of \$1,000,  
also a special grant of \$500 towards  
building Nurses' Home.—Referred to  
finance and assessment committee.

From E. M. Wood, of the Provincial  
Board of Health advising city re require-  
ments of Provincial Health Act, and en-  
joining copies of same and stating that  
the provisions of the act would be en-  
forced.—Filed.

From E. M. Wood re repairs to court  
house.—Filed.

From A. F. Campbell asking council  
for certain improvement near his property  
on 2nd street and Victoria ave.—Order  
of motions.

### PETITIONS.

From W. J. Miller and others asking  
for sidewalk on east side of 15th street  
between Princess and Rosser ave.—Board  
of Works.

### LICENSE POLICE AND HEALTH.

Your committee beg to report and re-  
commend that the following accounts be  
paid:

Dickinson & Murray	\$30.45
J. A. Christie	6.00
C. Hall, wood	1.75
Byron Johnson	8.00
A. Gallows	14.00
Ball & Knox	2.00
Wm. Sanbush	15.15
Robt. Ferguson	1.05
Chief of Police	2.30

—Adopted as amended.

### FINANCE AND ASSESSMENT.

Your committee beg to report and re-  
commend that the following accounts be  
paid:

J. C. Kavanagh, stamps	\$ 10.00
G. V. Fraser, balance of salary	20.00
Imp. Bank, examining bonds	20.00
	5.25

That treasurer's communication be  
filed for future reference.

That James Murdoch be allowed \$100  
for assistance in treating in tax, and  
holding the same, one half to be paid  
when tax sale is advertised and balance  
when sale is over.

That auditors report be received and  
referred to the council; and that 200 be  
printed in same form as last year.

That J. S. Hayfield and J. F. Howard  
be paid \$75 each as auditors.

That engineer report on 32nd sec. 26  
as to what portion of same is desired to re-  
serve for road purposes.—Ad. ptd.

Before the adoption of this report a  
sharp discussion arose as to the propriety  
of allowing the charges of the Imperial  
Bank for examination of bonds. Ald.  
Hooper strongly opposed it and handed  
in the following motion:

Hooper—Cameron—That the charge of  
\$20 is arbitrarily imposed by Andrew  
Jukes of the Imperial Bank without the  
consent of the city council for the Bank's  
private satisfaction as to the validity of  
certain bonds be not paid. And further  
that such usurpation of authority by said  
Jukes deserves almost the censure of this  
council. A vote being taken stood as fol-  
lows: Yeas—Trotter, Cameron, Hooper,  
Nays—Kelly, Rosser, Kelly, Hapin.

### AUDITORS' REPORT.

Brandon, April 2, '94.  
To the Mayor and Aldermen.  
Gentlemen: We have the honor to  
state that we have completed a careful  
and exhaustive audit of the books and  
accounts of the city, and of the chief  
of police of the City of Brandon for the year  
ending December 31st, 1893, and found  
them practically correct.

We desire to call your attention to the  
charge of \$20 made by the Imperial Bank  
of Canada for examining bonds. We  
found no voucher for the amount and we  
suggest the city should not be expected  
to bear this additional expense in connec-  
tion with them.

We enclose abstract statement of re-  
ceipts and expenditures, assets and li-  
abilities, and debenture and miscellaneous  
accounts, all of which are respectfully  
submitted.

We have the honor to be, Gentlemen,  
your obedient  
J. SNOW, (Auditor) Auditors.  
Jas. T. Howard

### FIRE, WATER AND LIGHT.

Your committee beg to report and re-  
commend that the following accounts be  
paid:

Wm. Callender, hauling	\$ 5.00
P. C. Patterson, for examining bonds	20.82
Wm. Muir	16.00
Brandon Times	75
J. C. Sinclair	34.00

That J. A. Christie's communication  
asking for use of horse near the mills on  
north track be filed.

We recommend that chimney sweep  
by-law be enforced. Adopted.

Brandon, April 15th '94.

### To the Mayor and Council.

Gentlemen:—Allow me to report to  
you as to condition of the sewers. I have  
gone over them carefully and flushed  
them and with two exceptions they were  
all clear. The first one we found was on  
7th st. between Lorne and Louisa  
streets. The sewer laid on a sandy foundation.  
I think it has settled and probably the  
pipe is broken. We put a lot of water  
in at Louise before it got down to Lorne.  
I think the water must be making away  
in the ground. The next place I found  
was on 10th street between Lorne and  
Louisa, and it acted in a like manner.  
I managed to get them to run all night.  
Hoping this will be satisfactory. I am  
your humble servant,  
J. S. Richards,  
Chief E. F. D.

### WATER WORKS AND SEWERS.

Your committee beg to report and re-  
commend that the following accounts be  
paid:

J. F. White, water connection	\$19.50
Frank Bole	16.80
Burchill & Howey	6.00
P. McGregor	2.50
Brown & Mitchell, acct.	1.25
Brandon Times, water rate reg.	18.00

w. w. regulations  
Barclay & O'Hara, coal 4.25 || Barnard & Mitchell, supplies | 19.43 |
| Pay sheet | 18.50 |

That John Inglis & Son be written to  
that goods sent March 23, '94 have not  
yet arrived.

That Johnson & Co.'s communication  
of 11th inst. re sewer pipe be filed.

That report of chief of fire brigade re  
flushing of sewers be received and filed.

That Mrs. E. A. Miller's communication  
be referred to city engineer and  
chairman of this committee.

That H. G. Dickson's request contained  
in his letter of 16th inst. be granted.

That city engineer be asked to send  
council written report as to cause and ex-  
planation as to every breakage in water  
mains or connections as each breakage  
occurs.

The secretary-treasurer accept all ar-  
rears of water rates at par until 1st of  
May next.—Adopted.

### MOTIONS.

Trotter—Kelly—That chairman of  
Waterworks and Sewers be instructed to  
ask for offers for all the Jute not needed,  
and report at next meeting of council.  
Carried.

Hooper—Halpin—That J. A. Christie's  
request be granted, viz. Have horse  
placed at hydrant on 5th st., Christie to  
build house to cover, protect and lock  
same. The lack of course not to be too  
stout rather such a one as can be easily  
broken open in case of fire. Stands as  
notice of motion.

Trotter—Kelly—That this council  
accept the proposition of Supt. White re  
C.P.R. crossing, viz. 13th st. and 6th st.  
be permanent crossings, and foot bridge  
over track on 9th st., C.P.R. to do all  
grading from 3rd st. to 1st st. along back  
of river, and also to do all necessary  
grading on crossings over 13th and 6th st.  
Lost.

Kelly—Rosser—In amendment, that  
in reply to letters of Mr. W. Whyte,  
C.P.R. Supt. dated March 15 and 16th  
inst. would say that we are not desirous of  
containing any disagreement on the  
matter of Railway crossings thereon re-  
ferred to, still we would like to submit  
a counter proposition in terms following:  
That instead of a flat crossing at 6th st.,  
the company give one on 7th st., and in  
line abandoning the crossing at 3rd st.,  
that the company construct an overhead  
foot passenger bridge at 9th st. at their  
own expense. A permanent crossing at  
13th st. or between 13th and 14th st.,  
will be satisfactory as far as location is  
concerned, we also expect grade to be  
continued from Alexander Kelly & Co's  
mill east to 1st street. The above  
proposition to be made without prejudice  
to the city's interest.—Lost.

Coldwell—Cameron—Amendment to  
the amendment of Ald. Kelly.

That Mr. Whyte's letters of 13th and  
15th March be replied to as follows:  
That in view of the level crossings at  
9th and 3rd streets over the C.P.R.  
tracks this Council would propose that  
the Co. grant the city permanent at 6th  
st. and 13th st. or between 13th and 14th  
streets and the Assiniboine ave. opened  
graded east from Alexander Kelly & Co's  
mill to 1st st. and all such work to be done  
by the Co. and that Co. bear one-half the  
cost of constructing a subway at 9th st.  
This offer to be without prejudice to the  
city's rights in regard to the present propo-  
sition of the level crossing at 9th st.  
Carried.

### BOARD OF WORKS AND MARKET.

Recommended the following accounts be  
paid:

Brown & Mitchell, goods	\$ 0.50
Times Printing Co.	11.00
Pay sheet	282.25

That J. Callenders report on fees of  
weigh scales be received and filed.

That City Engineers report on lat. sec.  
be received and filed.

That chairman of this committee and  
city Engineer be instructed to estimate  
1st st. bridge and plank the same with  
three inch plank if deemed necessary and  
also the Syke bridge.

That chairman advertise for tenders for  
the position of pound keeper for 1894.

That chairman be authorized to gravel  
15th st. from the Syke bridge to the Ex-  
perimental Farm road.

T. E. Kelly  
Chairman.

### INQUIRIES.

Ald. Cameron asked why the cellar under  
the Richards block had got filled with  
water.

Ald. Kelly replied that he had given  
orders to have the drain opened to carry  
the water but his orders had not been  
obeyed.

Ald. Kelly explained that this cellar  
filled every spring and that it could not  
very well be protected.

Ald. Trotter asked if any effort had  
been made to dispose of a quantity of  
Jute which the city has no use for now.

Ald. Kelly said if it was the inten-  
tion of the council to go on with im-  
provements as there were very many ap-  
plicants for employment and he wanted to  
know what to say to those men. Ald.  
Coldwell replied that council was not in  
a position to promise any work.

## Provincial and Territorial.

The C.P.R. agent at Griswold has been  
dined and wine before his departure to  
take the agency at Virden, and Mr. Hil-  
ler, of Virden, has been treated likewise  
before his departure to take the agency at  
Calgary.

Charlie, the two-year-old son of A.  
Ball, Lagoche, had the misfortune to re-  
ceive a severe scalding one day last week.  
At the present writing he is recovering.

While splitting wood the other even-  
ing, Charlie Anderson, Lagoche, received  
a severe scald in the foot, owing to his care-  
lessness of the stick he was cutting. It  
will probably lay him off work for several  
days.

### Police Court.

Merritt was charged with







GREAT RESULTS SOMETIMES HANG  
ON A SLENDER TENURE.

Mobile, Ala., March 11, 1894.—Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D.D., who is now visiting the south, selected as the subject of to-day's sermon, "Unappreciated Services," the text being taken from II. Cor. ii., 33: "Through a window, in a basket, was I let down by thee."

[illegible][illegible]

**Lack of Realism in Marble Angels.**  
The sculptors who delight in carving out full-grown angels put little wings on them that would not support a tiny bird. The spread of the wing should be proportionate to mass and weight. A body weighing 200 pounds should have a pair of wings 30 feet. The width of the wing should be about one-sixth the spread across.

**WITH THE SPRING.**  
When the spring comes, gentle Annie,  
Our thoughts to joy would incline,  
If it wasn't with the coming of the flowers  
We see the soda fountain sign.

Teacher—'I don't suppose any one of the little boys here has ever seen a whale?' Boy (at the front of the class)—No, sir; but I've told you.

'I have an idea for a poem,' said the young man. 'With rhymes at once,' replied the masculine director, 'but you don't know the first thing about poetry.'

She's an Old Stager and Has Some  
Pointers to Give.

The Bloodhound and the Kitten—How the  
Young Woman Encourages the Young  
Man Who Wants to Propose—She Faces  
the World and Refers to a Great Man

The man is attracted to the woman. He asks an introduction, perhaps, and their acquaintance begins on his part with a vague feeling of distrust and curiosity. He

Yeg—How do you account for that?  
Biggs—He makes a rotten well.

It is a Body Deforming Instrument of  
Torture

and has a commanding presence. In a paper which she read to a recent temperance convention, she said: "The human body is the most beautiful of created objects. It is

A good deal is forgiven a certain poetess  
in to wit; people read her poetry and remem-  
ber what a good pie eater she is.



## The Brandon Mail.

THE MAIL is published every Thursday morning at the office of the Company, Daily & Coldwell Block, Brandon, Manitoba.

THE MAIL has the largest circulation of any newspaper in Brandon. Our books are open for inspection to our Advertisers.

Subscription \$1.50 per annum. Advertising rates on application.

THE MAIL PUBLISHING CO.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19th, 1894.

### FREIGHT RATES.

There are so many talking now days about railway rates, C.P.R. extortion and all that kind of thing, it would be well if the government at Ottawa would do something to settle the matter. There is no questioning the fact that the cost of transport of wheat quite 50 cents a bushel when everything is considered, is a great blow at successful wheat growing in the Northwest, and should, in the interests of the country, be reduced as far as possible; but at the same time no injustice should be done the carriers. As matters stand every man has an opinion of his own as to the actual cost to the carriers of transport. Some will have it the C.P.R. for instance, could haul at half present rates and make money and other lines also. As a matter of fact there are but few, if any, of those who know what they are talking about, and to set the matter at rest once for all the government should act.

It appears to us the proper thing for the government to do is to appoint a commission of competent and experienced men to ascertain the actual cost of the C.P.R. and its connections, the cost of operating, the aggregate annual earnings, and lay all before the public, striking what they ascertained to be proper rates of transport on the entire system. This would throw a light upon the question that is really necessary in the light of the present agitation. Until this is done there will be denunciations arising in every part of the country keeping up an unsettled condition of things for unworthy purposes. We believe if an intelligent decision as to proper rates were arrived at in this way, it would do more to settle public mind in the Northwest than anything else the government could do at the present. In many cases it is not the actual freight charged that is creating the trouble but a settled belief, through a lack of knowledge of the facts, that the public are being robbed by the railways without the means of helping themselves. Even if it was ascertained the rates charged were as low as they could be and he paying the people would pick up new heart and set to work with redoubled energy and experience to make the best of the circumstances.

### LOOK AT THIS PICTURE.

It is surprising to any one of unprejudiced judgment that journals that profess to be educators of the people advance such ridiculous arguments on matters of trade for the purpose of making converts for political purposes. Such conduct is simply execrable. In its issue of the 13th, for instance, the Winnipeg Tribune has the following twaddle:

"All the Manitoba members except Martin voted against a revenue tariff and Free Trade with Great Britain and the United States."

Now let us look into this question from a sensible standpoint. England is a Free Trade country, and if we had Free Trade with her we would receive through her the entire volume of our imports excepting those from the States, and theoretically duty free. Then if all of our imports were free where would the \$21,161,710 of customs collections that we now receive and that appear to be necessary to run the business of the country come from? Prints like the Tribune never think of this when they want to blind the eyes of the electors going into the polling booths. Oh, but, says one, we could stop importation from other countries through Great Britain by making free from Great Britain only the products of that country, holding the products of other countries whether through Great Britain or not subject to the duties. True such regulations could be made but there would be no end of trouble in carrying them into practical effect. And supposing such regulations were practical. Out of our present \$22,000,000 of collections we get \$9,711,040 from English imports, and \$7,634,075 from imports from the United States of \$16,345,115, out of the \$21,161,710 from the whole world. Adopting Martin and the Tribune's theory we would then have to get the \$21,161,710 from countries that now yield us but \$4,114,595. In other words our sugars, cotton goods, coal and bullion, teas, coffees, etc. that are now free, would have to make up \$16,345,115. We ask our readers one and all to dispassionately reflect on the position Martin and the Tribune would place them, if they only had the power to run the country.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder  
Most Perfect Baking

Mr. Boyd, M. P.

We publish in other columns the speech of Mr. Boyd, M. P., for Marquette, which as things go, government supporters supporting the government, is a very fair representation of the facts as they are in this country. We believe Mr. Boyd is quite within the mark in saying the increase of population of the Canadian Northwest is quite equal to that of the North-western States, when everything is considered and what the Opposition can hope to gain by saying ought to the contrary. It is hard to understand. We think, however, Mr. Boyd is a little out in saying the chief tariff grievance of the Northwest is the tax on implements. It is a leading objection, of course, but it is not the only one—the tax on lumber is equally severe. It is quite true that the people of Manitoba do not want a different tariff from the rest of Canada, as they know they have no right to look for it, but they are fully convinced the reductions they are demanding would be quite popular with the majority of the people of Canada. When, last year, they could look at their American neighbors using a Deering binder bought for \$125 cash and they were paying \$140 for a Massey, they naturally felt the tariff burdensome. It is true our people naturally prefer to see the money expended in implement manufacture circulating in the eastern provinces. Instead of the States, but if it costs them \$15 on a harvester, it takes the edge and more too off the pleasure. It is certain our people wish to see the tariff beneficial to the whole country and we fully believe the tariff the Northwest farmers are asking for would prove itself to be so.

The Lower Canadian member who asked the other day for the abolition of duties on agricultural products met with a very indifferent success, and why? Simply because the agricultural population of every province, and they comprise the majority of the people, are benefited by its continuance. On precisely the same principle the demands made by the farmers of this province in their memorials should be fully conceded, as, while the few in some localities are benefited by protection on the articles they desire to see duty free, the majority is taxed to maintain it.

Why the Government should adhere so tenaciously to the duties on dressed lumber is something no one can comprehend. If it went to a vote in the House, and every member was free to vote as he pleased, we cannot imagine that 29 members would vote for duties. As we have said in previous issues, for years past the Americans have been buying logs from every Canadian province east of the lakes that has them to sell, and they surely could not return these logs again in the shape of lumber and compete with Canadian producers in those provinces. If they could it is time these Canadian producers were out of the business. In short it is impossible to see how protection on lumber is of any benefit to Canadians except at Portage and in British Columbia, outside of the combined retailers, of course; and to force the whole of Manitoba and the territories to pay an extra \$4.00 to \$6.00 a thousand on what they consume to benefit these few people is simply preposterous.

The Nor' Wester:—"Mr. Pilling, formerly of Brandon, who for the past two years, has been connected with the provincial government's office in Liverpool, is visiting here for a period. He reports that the prospects of emigration are not bright for this season. In the days of the Norwegian Government there was no man in Manitoba louder against disallowance than Mr. Pilling. He used to contend with Joe Martin if disallowance was only discontinued, the country would be so glutted with emigrants from every quarter. Well, disallowance was discontinued, Pilling's friends got into office, sank the country in two and a half millions for roads that were to be built without cost, and now the 'prospects for emigration are not bright.' Manitobans may well reflect on how they have been duped by the Greenwayites. Wonder if the prospects are bright for Mr. Pilling. Surely Sifton will find another berth for him till whiskey time comes around again.

We are informed that Dr. Matheson who recently graduated in Toronto has been promised the appointment of medical superintendent of the Asylum here, and that the appointment has created considerable opposition from young medical men in other quarters. For our own part, as we see things, we are of the opinion the appointment should be given to some old experienced practitioner no matter what his politics; but as the salary is but small there are but few such who would take it. We believe Dr. Patterson, of Winnipeg, and Dr. Fraser, this city, have refused it. If, however, the Government are resolved on giving the position to a young man there is none better fitted or more entitled to it than Dr. Matheson. He has good natural

abilities, he has given insanity study for some time, and his parents and relatives all belong to this section. There are many who hold to the belief and very properly, that this berth should be given to an old practitioner, but if the fact is that a young man must have it the government cannot make no mistake in appointing Dr. Matheson.

The Nor' Wester thinks the Mail is not sufficiently outspoken in its denunciation of the C. P. R. for its freight charges to and from the North West. The Mail never allows feeling to run away with its judgment, and always employs the best common sense at its command. We are fully aware, and we do not hesitate to say it, the C. P. R. charges much more in the North West than it does in the other provinces and than other railways do in other countries, where miscellaneous traffic is more general. We are aware that with lower freights the country would prosper more rapidly, and that with present prices for products and present cost in getting them to market, farming cannot be conducted at a profit in this country. We are not however as well posted as every opponent of the C. P. R. appears to be.

In other words we do not know how much too high the C. P. R. charges really are, and how much too much the C. P. R. is making by excessive charges, the same as men never heard of before in all corners of the country appear to know. Under the circumstances we would suggest that the government appoint a commission of competent men to ascertain the actual cash the C. P. R. have in roads in Canada and especially in the North West, to consider earnings and expenses, and let the public know if possible what are proper rates for traffic in this country. If the people knew this they would know what to agitate for, as things are they are agitating in the dark, our good friend the Nor' Wester with the number.

### Alameda,

Seeding commenced, on Monday, the 9th inst., and quite a number of acres are now sown, although full time could not be got in on account of frosty mornings. The trouble about feed is at an end for this season, as stock, with the exception of cows and working horses, can now live out on the prairie. Allen Paul met with a serious accident this week. He was training a colt to the saddle, when the colt fell on him injuring one of his legs so badly that he lay helpless on the ground. The first intimation of his mishap was his wife seeing the colt running loose on the prairie. Dr. Hanes of Orlow was sent for and Mr. Paul is doing as well as could be expected.

\$15,000.00 worth of New Spring Goods to be sold

### INSIDE OF TWO MONTHS AT THE BIG DRY-GOODS HOUSE, opposite the Post Office.

See those 7 yd. Ends of Dress goods were \$5.50 now only \$1.80, 40 cent all wool Serges only 25 cents, 75 cent Goods now 49 cents, 7 yards good Black Henrietta were \$2.50 now \$1.80, \$1.25 Surah Silks all colors only 95 cents, 75 cent Surahs only 42½ cents. All Dress-goods and Silks to be closed out. 12½ cent Lining 10 cents, 20 cent Silesia 15 cents, 25 cent Silesia 20 cents, 8 cent white Cotton 5 cents, 10 cent white Cotton 8 cents, 40 in. Cotton for 10 cents, 8 cent Flannelette 5 cents, 15 cent Flannelette 12½ cents, 30 cent Cottonade 25 cents, \$1.50 Scotch Tweeds 90 cents, \$1.00 Tweeds 50 cents, 50 cent Tweeds 37½. See the pile of Remnants of Table Linens at one half price, \$1.00 Curtains 65 cents, \$1.50 \$1.10, \$3.50 Curtains \$2.50, 15 cent Glass Toweling 9 cents, 20 cent Scotch Crach 15 cents, 15 cent Towels 10 cents, 10 cent Towels 5 cents, 50 Towels 35 cents, 25 cent Towels 17½ cents, 12½ cent Challies 10 cents, 15 cent Prints 12½ cents, 8 cent Prints 5 cents, 12½ Prints 9 cents, 35 cent Gloves 10 cents, 50 cent Silks 35 cents, 25 cent Veiling 15 cents, 15 cent Hose 10 cents, Childrens' 15 Hose 5 cents pr., 7 Hdkfs. for 25 cents, 3 yds. Ribbon for 10 cents, \$2.50, Parasols 1.90, \$1.25 Parasols 95 cents, 35 cent Belts 20 cents, 50 cent Belts 35 cents, 35 cent Fring Lace 25 cents, 25 cent, Lace 15 cents, 15 cent Embroidery 10 cents, 25 cent Lawn, 26 cents, 20 cent Muslin very wide 15 cents, 15 cent Muslin, 9 cents, Fine white Bed Spreads were \$1.50 now only \$1.10. Corsets for 25 pait, 75 cent Kid Gloves for 37½ cents. Nice assortment of Perfumes and Toilet Soaps.

PEAR'S Glycerine Soap only 15 cents a cake. \$8.00 Tweeds Suits \$4.50, \$7.00 Suits \$5.00, \$12.50 Suits \$10.00, \$2.50 Fedora Hats \$1.20, \$1.00 Hats 50 cents, 2 Ties for 25 cents, 50 cent Top Shirts 35 cents, \$1.25 Shirts 75 cents \$1.25 Overalls 95 cents, ODD PANTS FOR MEN AND BOYS at HALF PRICE, \$1.50 White Shirts for 75 cents, Silk Hdkfs for 25 cents \$7.50 Pants for \$4.10, Odd vests worth \$2.00 for \$1.25.

Bargains in every department and one of the finest Stock in the city to be slaughtered.

A. C. FRASER & CO.,

Brandon, Man.

## WE CAN BOOT YOU ALL.

\$5,000 Bankrupt Stock, Boots & shoes, PURCHASED BY ZINK BROS To be Slaughtered at their Store, cor. 7th street and Rosser Avenue.

### SOME OF THE PRICES.

\$5.00 Boot	AT	\$3.00
4.00 "	"	2.75
3.50 "	"	2.25
3.00 "	"	2.00
2.50 "	"	1.75
2.00 "	"	1.50

Long Boots at \$2.00, \$1.50 pairs Misses sizes, 11's to 2's, 75c. to \$1.00. Ladies' Buttoned Dongola Kid, turned, \$1.50. Farmers strong laced Boots \$1.75 for \$1.00. Farmers' Buckle Boots \$1.75 for \$1.00. MANY LINES AT YOUR OWN PRICES.

HIT IT! HIT IT HARD! While it's hot, and get some of the Bargains at ZINK BROS.

## Tailoring.

Want a Spring Suit

Call and See Our Stock

Of Suits and Pantings, etc.

COODEN & RAE,

(GILCHEIST'S OLD STAND)

Fit & Workmanship Guaranteed.

NOW

IS THE TIME TO

Lay in a supply of

BOOTS & SHOES.

We are making every effort to give the residents of Brandon and vicinity the best goods at the lowest possible prices.

All the Stock of the BRANDON BOOT CO. is being disposed of at great reductions.

TRY US, YOU WILL SAVE MONEY

Remember the Spot

Brandon Boot Co's.

Old Stand.

Geo. H. Rodgers & Co.



ESTABLISHED IN 1891

Our stock is complete in the very latest and most fashionable styles in Men's, Ladies', Girls', Boys', Youth's and Children's Boots and Shoes which will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

W. SENKBEIL

Opp. Queens Hotel.

Custom Work and Repairing promptly attended to.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is a reliable remedy that can always be depended on to cure cholera, cholera infantum, cramps, diarrhoea, dysentery, and all looseness of the bowels. It is a

containing all the virtues of Wild Strawberry, one of the safest and surest cure for all summer complaints, combined with other harmless yet prompt curative agents, well known to medical science. The leaves

of Wild Strawberry were known by the Indians to be an excellent remedy for cholera, dysentery and looseness of the bowels; has medical science has placed before the public in Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild

Strawberry is a complete and efficient cure for all those distressing and often dangerous complaints so common in this changeable season. It has stood the test for 40 years, and hundreds of lives have been saved by its prompt use. No other remedy always

Cures

summer complaints so promptly, cures the pain so effectively and always restores so successfully to this unique prescription of Dr. Fowler. If you go to travel this

Summer

be sure and take a bottle with you. It overcomes safely and quickly the distressing summer complaint so often caused by change of air and water and is also a specific against sea sickness and all bowel

Complaints.

Price 25c. Beware of imitations and substitutes sold by unscrupulous dealers for the sake of greater profits.

SOUTHERN BARN

Alexander, Man.

H. E. Dutton, Prop.

LIVERY,

FEED

AND SALE.

The best of rigs for Commercial men and others.

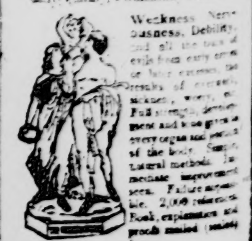
Every attention and care given to farmers' teams

SOUTHERN BARN

ALEXANDER

VIGOR OF MEN

Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the troubles of the body, are cured by the use of the Vigor of Men.



EDIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.



## ELTON COUNCIL MEETING.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

From Thos. Spence, re immigration.—  
Filed.  
From C. A. Waggoner, applying for  
grant of notarial fees inspector.  
From J. Fraser, J. Lockeridge, J.  
Abo, and A. Foster, re seed grain.  
A petition was presented from T.  
Greenwood and sixteen others, principal-  
ly residents of Douglas, asking the coun-  
cil to supply seed grain.  
MOTIONS.

Black—Brandon.—That the motion of  
Feb. 2nd, re claim of Nora Greenwood  
for damages, be amended by substituting  
\$100 for \$120, and adding thereto the  
following clause: "Said Nora Greenwood  
sign an agreement releasing Municipal-  
ity from any further claim.—Carried.  
Nasbit—Nichol.—That this council  
take no action in regard to furnishing  
seed grain.—Carried.

Nichol—McDonald.—That the auditor's  
report be referred back in reference to  
rates on S. J. sec. 12-12-18. Settlement  
was made with Mr. Thompson prior to  
settlement with the C. P. R. Also  
clause referring to road overseers: "we  
refer you to law appointing road com-  
missioners, also figures in connection  
with old county debentures.—Carried.

Nichol—McDonald.—That this council  
appoint one notary to inspect for  
the municipality, and that applications  
be received for the position until next  
meeting of council.—Carried.

By laws to appoint pathmasters and to  
appoint by-laws establishing pond and  
appointing poundkeepers respectively,  
were passed.

Nichol—Black.—That N. Leech be paid  
\$100 over and over in bank for tax on S.  
J. 12-18.—Carried.

Nichol—Brandon.—That we grant the  
Brandon general hospital the sum of  
\$100.—Carried.

Brandon—Nasbit.—That the sum of  
\$100 be granted to Chas. Brant to  
procure medicine for Louis Brant.—Car-  
ried.

McDonald—Nasbit.—That the follow-  
ing amounts be paid:  
J. H. Hargreaves, carpenter, \$1.50  
W. J. Nevin, repairing scrapers, 4.00  
Times Printing Co., acct., 4.50  
A. Kennedy, refund of court costs, 6.50  
M. J. Hargreaves, refund of court costs, 6.50  
M. J. Hargreaves, diagram re road, 1.50  
A. Kennedy, refund of court costs, 3.00  
Mrs. M. Hargreaves, rent of room, 6.00  
W. J. Nevin, fees and mileage, 12.00  
R. J. Brant, 13.20  
N. H. Hargreaves, 12.00  
C. N. Hargreaves, 14.00  
T. J. Hargreaves, 9.00  
S. M. Hargreaves, 6.00

Brandon—Nichol.—That the account of  
W. J. Nevin be applied on their taxes.—  
Carried.

McDonald—Nasbit.—That we give Mr.  
Brant \$5.00 to remove all the loose stone  
that has been put on the road between  
sec. 34-11-18 and sec. 34-12-18, and be-  
tween sec. 32-12-18, stone to be re-  
moved two miles from the centre of the  
road on each side, councillors McDonald  
and Miller to certify to the work being  
done.—Carried.

Nichol—McDonald.—That T. J. Pent-  
land be paid \$5.00 for attending tax sale  
on 15th Dec., 1893, under instruction  
from council.—Carried.

Nichol—McDonald.—That each coun-  
cillor be authorized to furnish timely  
seed in his ward for the purpose of seed-  
ing down any road allowance that may  
be opened up or graded and deliver same  
gratis on order of pathmaster for  
their purpose.—Carried.

Nasbit—Brandon.—That Mr. McDon-  
ald please timely seed and send two  
bushels of seed to each councillor and the  
seeds, issue cheque in payment of  
seed on order of Councillor McDonald.—  
Carried.

Black—Brandon.—That the council  
adjourn to meet at the house of Mrs.  
M. Hargreaves, on Monday, the 21st day  
of May, at 10 o'clock a.m., and as a court  
of session on the same day at the same  
place, at the hour of two o'clock p.m.—  
Carried.

Mr. Knox, late of Ball & Knox, has  
moved from and feed store on the  
market square, corner 8th St., where  
he sells everything in his line.

### MARKETS.

The following prices are now being  
paid for the undermentioned farm pro-  
duce:  
Wheat, 40c. per bushel  
Barley, 25c. " "  
Oats, 20c. " "  
Clover, 70c. " "  
Hay, 10c. " "  
Potatoes, 40c. " "  
Pumpkins, 20c. " "  
Butter, \$2.00  
Eggs, 22c. per lb.  
Chickens, 18c. per doz.  
Ducks, \$8.00 to \$8.50 per top  
Hens, 4c. to 5c. per lb. dressed  
Pork, 7c. " "  
Lard, 7c. " "  
Mutton, 7c. " "  
Beef, 7c. " "

Awarded  
Highest Honors—World's Fair.

**DR. PRICE'S**  
**CREAM**  
**BAKING**  
**POWDER**  
MOST PERFECT MADE.  
A Safe Cream of Tartar Powder, Free  
from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.  
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.



Mr. J. W. Dykeman  
St. George, New Brunswick.

## After the Grip

### No Strength, No Ambition

#### Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures Perfect Health.

The following letter is from a well-known  
merchant of St. George, N. B.:  
"C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Gentlemen—I am glad to say that Hood's  
Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills have done me a  
great deal of good. I had a severe attack of  
the grip in the winter, and after getting over the  
fever I did not seem to gather strength, and had  
no ambition. Hood's Sarsaparilla proved to be  
just what I needed. The results were very  
satisfactory, and I recommend this medicine to  
all who are afflicted with rheumatism or other  
debilitating diseases. Sincerely yours,  
J. W. Dykeman."

## Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

all diseases of the blood and skin. Hood's  
Sarsaparilla is a powerful purifier of the blood,  
and keeps Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house  
and I use it when I need a tonic. We also keep  
Hood's Pills on hand and I have many of them  
in my medicine chest. Sincerely yours,  
J. W. Dykeman."

### Hood's Pills are the best for all ailments.

#### MORTGAGE SALE

##### VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY

Under and by virtue of the power of sale con-  
tained in a certain mortgage bearing date the 1st day of  
January, 1894, in and to the said City of Winnipeg, in  
the County of Assiniboia, in the Province of Mani-  
toba, and in and to the said City of Winnipeg, in the  
County of Assiniboia, in the Province of Mani-  
toba, the undersigned, the Mortgagee, do hereby  
advise that he will sell by public auction, at the  
office of the said City of Winnipeg, in the County of  
Assiniboia, in the Province of Manitoba, on  
Tuesday, April 24th A. D. 1894,

at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon, the  
following described real properties, that is to say:  
Parcel No. 1. A certain lot or lots of land, situate,  
lying and being in the City of Winnipeg, in the  
County of Assiniboia, in the Province of Mani-  
toba, and being composed of:  
Lots numbered one, two, three, four, five, six, seven,  
eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen,  
fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty,  
twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four,  
twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight,  
twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-  
three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven,  
thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, forty-one, forty-two,  
forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-  
seven, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one, fifty-  
two, fifty-three, fifty-four, fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-  
seven, fifty-eight, fifty-nine, sixty, sixty-one, sixty-  
two, sixty-three, sixty-four, sixty-five, sixty-six, sixty-  
seven, sixty-eight, sixty-nine, seventy, seventy-one,  
seventy-two, seventy-three, seventy-four, seventy-five,  
seventy-six, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, seventy-nine,  
eighty, eighty-one, eighty-two, eighty-three, eighty-  
four, eighty-five, eighty-six, eighty-seven, eighty-eight,  
eighty-nine, ninety, ninety-one, ninety-two, ninety-  
three, ninety-four, ninety-five, ninety-six, ninety-seven,  
ninety-eight, ninety-nine, one hundred, one hundred  
and one, one hundred and two, one hundred and three,  
one hundred and four, one hundred and five, one hun-  
dred and six, one hundred and seven, one hundred and  
eight, one hundred and nine, one hundred and ten, one  
hundred and eleven, one hundred and twelve, one hun-  
dred and thirteen, one hundred and fourteen, one hun-  
dred and fifteen, one hundred and sixteen, one hun-  
dred and seventeen, one hundred and eighteen, one hun-  
dred and nineteen, one hundred and twenty, one hun-  
dred and twenty-one, one hundred and twenty-two, one  
hundred and twenty-three, one hundred and twenty-four,  
one hundred and twenty-five, one hundred and twenty-  
six, one hundred and twenty-seven, one hundred and twenty-  
eight, one hundred and twenty-nine, one hundred and thirty,  
one hundred and thirty-one, one hundred and thirty-two,  
one hundred and thirty-three, one hundred and thirty-four,  
one hundred and thirty-five, one hundred and thirty-six,  
one hundred and thirty-seven, one hundred and thirty-eight,  
one hundred and thirty-nine, one hundred and forty, one  
hundred and forty-one, one hundred and forty-two, one  
hundred and forty-three, one hundred and forty-four, one  
hundred and forty-five, one hundred and forty-six, one  
hundred and forty-seven, one hundred and forty-eight,  
one hundred and forty-nine, one hundred and fifty, one  
hundred and fifty-one, one hundred and fifty-two, one  
hundred and fifty-three, one hundred and fifty-four, one  
hundred and fifty-five, one hundred and fifty-six, one  
hundred and fifty-seven, one hundred and fifty-eight, one  
hundred and fifty-nine, one hundred and sixty, one hun-  
dred and sixty-one, one hundred and sixty-two, one hun-  
dred and sixty-three, one hundred and sixty-four, one  
hundred and sixty-five, one hundred and sixty-six, one  
hundred and sixty-seven, one hundred and sixty-eight,  
one hundred and sixty-nine, one hundred and seventy, one  
hundred and seventy-one, one hundred and seventy-two,  
one hundred and seventy-three, one hundred and seventy-  
four, one hundred and seventy-five, one hundred and seventy-  
six, one hundred and seventy-seven, one hundred and seventy-  
eight, one hundred and seventy-nine, one hundred and eighty,  
one hundred and eighty-one, one hundred and eighty-two,  
one hundred and eighty-three, one hundred and eighty-four,  
one hundred and eighty-five, one hundred and eighty-six,  
one hundred and eighty-seven, one hundred and eighty-eight,  
one hundred and eighty-nine, one hundred and ninety, one  
hundred and ninety-one, one hundred and ninety-two, one  
hundred and ninety-three, one hundred and ninety-four,  
one hundred and ninety-five, one hundred and ninety-six,  
one hundred and ninety-seven, one hundred and ninety-eight,  
one hundred and ninety-nine, two hundred, two hundred  
and one, two hundred and two, two hundred and three,  
two hundred and four, two hundred and five, two hun-  
dred and six, two hundred and seven, two hundred and  
eight, two hundred and nine, two hundred and ten, two  
hundred and eleven, two hundred and twelve, two hun-  
dred and thirteen, two hundred and fourteen, two hun-  
dred and fifteen, two hundred and sixteen, two hun-  
dred and seventeen, two hundred and eighteen, two hun-  
dred and nineteen, two hundred and twenty, two hun-  
dred and twenty-one, two hundred and twenty-two, two  
hundred and twenty-three, two hundred and twenty-four,  
two hundred and twenty-five, two hundred and twenty-  
six, two hundred and twenty-seven, two hundred and twenty-  
eight, two hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and thirty,  
two hundred and thirty-one, two hundred and thirty-two,  
two hundred and thirty-three, two hundred and thirty-four,  
two hundred and thirty-five, two hundred and thirty-six,  
two hundred and thirty-seven, two hundred and thirty-eight,  
two hundred and thirty-nine, two hundred and forty, two  
hundred and forty-one, two hundred and forty-two, two  
hundred and forty-three, two hundred and forty-four, two  
hundred and forty-five, two hundred and forty-six, two  
hundred and forty-seven, two hundred and forty-eight,  
two hundred and forty-nine, two hundred and fifty, two  
hundred and fifty-one, two hundred and fifty-two, two  
hundred and fifty-three, two hundred and fifty-four, two  
hundred and fifty-five, two hundred and fifty-six, two  
hundred and fifty-seven, two hundred and fifty-eight, two  
hundred and fifty-nine, two hundred and sixty, two hun-  
dred and sixty-one, two hundred and sixty-two, two hun-  
dred and sixty-three, two hundred and sixty-four, two  
hundred and sixty-five, two hundred and sixty-six, two  
hundred and sixty-seven, two hundred and sixty-eight,  
two hundred and sixty-nine, two hundred and seventy, two  
hundred and seventy-one, two hundred and seventy-two,  
two hundred and seventy-three, two hundred and seventy-  
four, two hundred and seventy-five, two hundred and seventy-  
six, two hundred and seventy-seven, two hundred and seventy-  
eight, two hundred and seventy-nine, two hundred and eighty,  
two hundred and eighty-one, two hundred and eighty-two,  
two hundred and eighty-three, two hundred and eighty-four,  
two hundred and eighty-five, two hundred and eighty-six,  
two hundred and eighty-seven, two hundred and eighty-eight,  
two hundred and eighty-nine, two hundred and ninety, two  
hundred and ninety-one, two hundred and ninety-two, two  
hundred and ninety-three, two hundred and ninety-four,  
two hundred and ninety-five, two hundred and ninety-six,  
two hundred and ninety-seven, two hundred and ninety-eight,  
two hundred and ninety-nine, three hundred, three hundred  
and one, three hundred and two, three hundred and three,  
three hundred and four, three hundred and five, three hun-  
dred and six, three hundred and seven, three hundred and  
eight, three hundred and nine, three hundred and ten, three  
hundred and eleven, three hundred and twelve, three hun-  
dred and thirteen, three hundred and fourteen, three hun-  
dred and fifteen, three hundred and sixteen, three hun-  
dred and seventeen, three hundred and eighteen, three hun-  
dred and nineteen, three hundred and twenty, three hun-  
dred and twenty-one, three hundred and twenty-two, three  
hundred and twenty-three, three hundred and twenty-four,  
three hundred and twenty-five, three hundred and twenty-  
six, three hundred and twenty-seven, three hundred and twenty-  
eight, three hundred and twenty-nine, three hundred and thirty,  
three hundred and thirty-one, three hundred and thirty-two,  
three hundred and thirty-three, three hundred and thirty-four,  
three hundred and thirty-five, three hundred and thirty-six,  
three hundred and thirty-seven, three hundred and thirty-eight,  
three hundred and thirty-nine, three hundred and forty, three  
hundred and forty-one, three hundred and forty-two, three  
hundred and forty-three, three hundred and forty-four, three  
hundred and forty-five, three hundred and forty-six, three  
hundred and forty-seven, three hundred and forty-eight,  
three hundred and forty-nine, three hundred and fifty, three  
hundred and fifty-one, three hundred and fifty-two, three  
hundred and fifty-three, three hundred and fifty-four, three  
hundred and fifty-five, three hundred and fifty-six, three  
hundred and fifty-seven, three hundred and fifty-eight, three  
hundred and fifty-nine, three hundred and sixty, three hun-  
dred and sixty-one, three hundred and sixty-two, three hun-  
dred and sixty-three, three hundred and sixty-four, three  
hundred and sixty-five, three hundred and sixty-six, three  
hundred and sixty-seven, three hundred and sixty-eight,  
three hundred and sixty-nine, three hundred and seventy, three  
hundred and seventy-one, three hundred and seventy-two,  
three hundred and seventy-three, three hundred and seventy-  
four, three hundred and seventy-five, three hundred and seventy-  
six, three hundred and seventy-seven, three hundred and seventy-  
eight, three hundred and seventy-nine, three hundred and eighty,  
three hundred and eighty-one, three hundred and eighty-two,  
three hundred and eighty-three, three hundred and eighty-four,  
three hundred and eighty-five, three hundred and eighty-six,  
three hundred and eighty-seven, three hundred and eighty-eight,  
three hundred and eighty-nine, three hundred and ninety, three  
hundred and ninety-one, three hundred and ninety-two, three  
hundred and ninety-three, three hundred and ninety-four,  
three hundred and ninety-five, three hundred and ninety-six,  
three hundred and ninety-seven, three hundred and ninety-eight,  
three hundred and ninety-nine, four hundred, four hundred  
and one, four hundred and two, four hundred and three,  
four hundred and four, four hundred and five, four hun-  
dred and six, four hundred and seven, four hundred and  
eight, four hundred and nine, four hundred and ten, four  
hundred and eleven, four hundred and twelve, four hun-  
dred and thirteen, four hundred and fourteen, four hun-  
dred and fifteen, four hundred and sixteen, four hun-  
dred and seventeen, four hundred and eighteen, four hun-  
dred and nineteen, four hundred and twenty, four hun-  
dred and twenty-one, four hundred and twenty-two, four  
hundred and twenty-three, four hundred and twenty-four,  
four hundred and twenty-five, four hundred and twenty-  
six, four hundred and twenty-seven, four hundred and twenty-  
eight, four hundred and twenty-nine, four hundred and thirty,  
four hundred and thirty-one, four hundred and thirty-two,  
four hundred and thirty-three, four hundred and thirty-four,  
four hundred and thirty-five, four hundred and thirty-six,  
four hundred and thirty-seven, four hundred and thirty-eight,  
four hundred and thirty-nine, four hundred and forty, four  
hundred and forty-one, four hundred and forty-two, four  
hundred and forty-three, four hundred and forty-four, four  
hundred and forty-five, four hundred and forty-six, four  
hundred and forty-seven, four hundred and forty-eight,  
four hundred and forty-nine, four hundred and fifty, four  
hundred and fifty-one, four hundred and fifty-two, four  
hundred and fifty-three, four hundred and fifty-four, four  
hundred and fifty-five, four hundred and fifty-six, four  
hundred and fifty-seven, four hundred and fifty-eight, four  
hundred and fifty-nine, four hundred and sixty, four hun-  
dred and sixty-one, four hundred and sixty-two, four hun-  
dred and sixty-three, four hundred and sixty-four, four  
hundred and sixty-five, four hundred and sixty-six, four  
hundred and sixty-seven, four hundred and sixty-eight,  
four hundred and sixty-nine, four hundred and seventy, four  
hundred and seventy-one, four hundred and seventy-two,  
four hundred and seventy-three, four hundred and seventy-  
four, four hundred and seventy-five, four hundred and seventy-  
six, four hundred and seventy-seven, four hundred and seventy-  
eight, four hundred and seventy-nine, four hundred and eighty,  
four hundred and eighty-one, four hundred and eighty-two,  
four hundred and eighty-three, four hundred and eighty-four,  
four hundred and eighty-five, four hundred and eighty-six,  
four hundred and eighty-seven, four hundred and eighty-eight,  
four hundred and eighty-nine, four hundred and ninety, four  
hundred and ninety-one, four hundred and ninety-two, four  
hundred and ninety-three, four hundred and ninety-four,  
four hundred and ninety-five, four hundred and ninety-six,  
four hundred and ninety-seven, four hundred and ninety-eight,  
four hundred and ninety-nine, five hundred, five hundred  
and one, five hundred and two, five hundred and three,  
five hundred and four, five hundred and five, five hun-  
dred and six, five hundred and seven, five hundred and  
eight, five hundred and nine, five hundred and ten, five  
hundred and eleven, five hundred and twelve, five hun-  
dred and thirteen, five hundred and fourteen, five hun-  
dred and fifteen, five hundred and sixteen, five hun-  
dred and seventeen, five hundred and eighteen, five hun-  
dred and nineteen, five hundred and twenty, five hun-  
dred and twenty-one, five hundred and twenty-two, five  
hundred and twenty-three, five hundred and twenty-four,  
five hundred and twenty-five, five hundred and twenty-  
six, five hundred and twenty-seven, five hundred and twenty-  
eight, five hundred and twenty-nine, five hundred and thirty,  
five hundred and thirty-one, five hundred and thirty-two,  
five hundred and thirty-three, five hundred and thirty-four,  
five hundred and thirty-five, five hundred and thirty-six,  
five hundred and thirty-seven, five hundred and thirty-eight,  
five hundred and thirty-nine, five hundred and forty, five  
hundred and forty-one, five hundred and forty-two, five  
hundred and forty-three, five hundred and forty-four, five  
hundred and forty-five, five hundred and forty-six, five  
hundred and forty-seven, five hundred and forty-eight,  
five hundred and forty-nine, five hundred and fifty, five  
hundred and fifty-one, five hundred and fifty-two, five  
hundred and fifty-three, five hundred and fifty-four, five  
hundred and fifty-five, five hundred and fifty-six, five  
hundred and fifty-seven, five hundred and fifty-eight, five  
hundred and fifty-nine, five hundred and sixty, five hun-  
dred and sixty-one, five hundred and sixty-two, five hun-  
dred and sixty-three, five hundred and sixty-four, five  
hundred and sixty-five, five hundred and sixty-six, five  
hundred and sixty-seven, five hundred and sixty-eight,  
five hundred and sixty-nine, five hundred and seventy, five  
hundred and seventy-one, five hundred and seventy-two,  
five hundred and seventy-three, five hundred and seventy-  
four, five hundred and seventy-five, five hundred and seventy-  
six, five hundred and seventy-seven, five hundred and seventy-  
eight, five hundred and seventy-nine, five hundred and eighty,  
five hundred and eighty-one, five hundred and eighty-two,  
five hundred and eighty-three, five hundred and eighty-four,  
five hundred and eighty-five, five hundred and eighty-six,  
five hundred and eighty-seven, five hundred and eighty-eight,  
five hundred and eighty-nine, five hundred and ninety, five  
hundred and ninety-one, five hundred and ninety-two, five  
hundred and ninety-three, five hundred and ninety-four,  
five hundred and ninety-five, five hundred and ninety-six,  
five hundred and ninety-seven, five hundred and ninety-eight,  
five hundred and ninety-nine, six hundred, six hundred  
and one, six hundred and two, six hundred and three,  
six hundred and four, six hundred and five, six hun-  
dred and six, six hundred and seven, six hundred and  
eight, six hundred and nine, six hundred and ten, six  
hundred and eleven, six hundred and twelve, six hun-  
dred and thirteen, six hundred and fourteen, six hun-  
dred and fifteen, six hundred and sixteen, six hun-  
dred and seventeen, six hundred and eighteen, six hun-  
dred and nineteen, six hundred and twenty, six hun-  
dred and twenty-one, six hundred and twenty-two, six  
hundred and twenty-three, six hundred and twenty-four,  
six hundred and twenty-five, six hundred and twenty-  
six, six hundred and twenty-seven, six hundred and twenty-  
eight, six hundred and twenty-nine, six hundred and thirty,  
six hundred and thirty-one, six hundred and thirty-two,  
six hundred and thirty-three, six hundred and thirty-four,  
six hundred and thirty-five, six hundred and thirty-six,  
six hundred and thirty-seven, six hundred and thirty-eight,  
six hundred and thirty-nine, six hundred and forty, six  
hundred and forty-one, six hundred and forty-two, six  
hundred and forty-three, six hundred and forty-four, six  
hundred and forty-five, six hundred and forty-six, six  
hundred and forty-seven, six hundred and forty-eight,  
six hundred and forty-nine, six hundred and fifty, six  
hundred and fifty-one, six hundred and fifty-two, six  
hundred and fifty-three, six hundred and fifty-four, six  
hundred and fifty-five, six hundred and fifty-six, six  
hundred and fifty-seven, six hundred and fifty-eight, six  
hundred and fifty-nine, six hundred and sixty, six hun-  
dred and sixty-one, six hundred and sixty-two, six hun-  
dred and sixty-three, six hundred and sixty-four, six  
hundred and sixty-five, six hundred and sixty-six, six  
hundred and sixty-seven, six hundred and sixty-eight,  
six hundred and sixty-nine, six hundred and seventy, six  
hundred and seventy-one, six hundred and seventy-two,  
six hundred and seventy-three, six hundred and seventy-  
four, six hundred and seventy-five, six hundred and seventy-  
six, six hundred and seventy-seven, six hundred and seventy-  
eight, six hundred and seventy-nine, six hundred and eighty,  
six hundred and eighty-one, six hundred and eighty-two,  
six hundred and eighty-three, six hundred and eighty-four,  
six hundred and eighty-five, six hundred and eighty-six,  
six hundred and eighty-seven, six hundred and eighty-eight,  
six hundred and eighty-nine, six hundred and ninety, six  
hundred and ninety-one, six hundred and ninety-two, six  
hundred and ninety-three, six hundred and ninety-four,  
six hundred and ninety-five, six hundred and ninety-six,  
six hundred and ninety-seven, six hundred and ninety-eight,  
six hundred and ninety-nine, seven hundred, seven hundred  
and one, seven hundred and two, seven hundred and three,  
seven hundred and four, seven hundred and five, seven hun-  
dred and six, seven hundred and seven, seven hundred and  
eight, seven hundred and nine, seven hundred and ten, seven  
hundred and eleven, seven hundred and twelve, seven hun-  
dred and thirteen, seven hundred and fourteen, seven hun-  
dred and fifteen, seven hundred and sixteen, seven hun-  
dred and seventeen, seven hundred and eighteen, seven hun-  
dred and nineteen, seven hundred and twenty, seven hun-  
dred and twenty-one, seven hundred and twenty-two, seven  
hundred and twenty-three, seven hundred and twenty-four,  
seven hundred and twenty-five, seven hundred and twenty-  
six, seven hundred and twenty-seven, seven hundred and twenty-  
eight, seven hundred and twenty-nine, seven hundred and thirty,  
seven hundred and thirty-one, seven hundred and thirty-two,  
seven hundred and thirty-three, seven hundred and thirty-four,  
seven hundred and thirty-five, seven hundred and thirty-six,  
seven hundred and thirty-seven, seven hundred and thirty-eight,  
seven hundred and thirty-nine, seven hundred and forty, seven  
hundred and forty-one, seven hundred and forty-two, seven  
hundred and forty-three, seven hundred and forty-four, seven  
hundred and forty-five, seven hundred and forty-six, seven  
hundred and forty-seven, seven hundred and forty-eight,  
seven hundred and forty-nine, seven hundred and fifty, seven  
hundred and fifty-one, seven hundred and fifty-two, seven  
hundred and fifty-three, seven hundred and fifty-four, seven  
hundred and fifty-five, seven hundred and fifty-six, seven  
hundred and fifty-seven, seven hundred and fifty-eight, seven  
hundred and fifty-nine, seven hundred and sixty, seven hun-  
dred and sixty-one, seven hundred and sixty-two, seven hun-  
dred and sixty-three, seven hundred and sixty-four, seven  
hundred and sixty-five, seven hundred and sixty-six, seven  
hundred and sixty-seven, seven hundred and sixty-eight,  
seven hundred and sixty-nine, seven hundred and seventy, seven  
hundred and seventy-one, seven hundred and seventy-two,  
seven hundred and seventy-three, seven hundred and seventy-  
four, seven hundred and seventy-five, seven hundred and seventy-  
six, seven hundred and seventy-seven, seven hundred and seventy-  
eight, seven hundred and seventy-nine, seven hundred and eighty,  
seven hundred and eighty-one, seven hundred and eighty-two,  
seven hundred and eighty-three, seven hundred and eighty-four,  
seven hundred and eighty-five, seven hundred and eighty-six,  
seven hundred and eighty-seven, seven hundred and eighty-eight,  
seven hundred and eighty-nine, seven hundred and ninety, seven  
hundred and ninety-one, seven hundred and ninety-two, seven  
hundred and ninety-three, seven hundred and ninety-four,  
seven hundred and ninety-five, seven hundred and ninety-six,  
seven hundred and ninety-seven, seven hundred and ninety-eight,  
seven hundred and ninety-nine, eight hundred, eight hundred  
and one, eight hundred and two, eight hundred and three,  
eight hundred and four, eight hundred and five, eight hun-  
dred and six, eight hundred and seven, eight hundred and  
eight, eight hundred and nine, eight hundred and ten, eight  
hundred and eleven, eight hundred and twelve, eight hun-  
dred and thirteen, eight hundred and fourteen, eight hun-  
dred and fifteen, eight hundred and sixteen, eight hun-  
dred and seventeen, eight hundred and eighteen, eight hun-  
dred and nineteen, eight hundred and twenty, eight hun-  
dred and twenty-one, eight hundred and twenty-two, eight  
hundred and twenty-three, eight hundred and twenty-four,  
eight hundred and twenty-five, eight hundred and twenty-  
six, eight hundred and twenty-seven, eight hundred and twenty-  
eight, eight hundred and twenty-nine, eight hundred and thirty,  
eight hundred and thirty-one, eight hundred and thirty-two,  
eight hundred and thirty-three, eight hundred and thirty-four,  
eight hundred and thirty-five, eight hundred and thirty-six,  
eight hundred and thirty-seven, eight hundred and thirty-eight,  
eight hundred and thirty-nine, eight hundred and forty, eight  
hundred and forty-one, eight hundred and forty-two, eight  
hundred and forty-three, eight hundred and forty-four, eight  
hundred and forty-five, eight hundred and forty-six, eight  
hundred and forty-seven, eight hundred and forty-eight,  
eight hundred and forty-nine, eight hundred and fifty, eight  
hundred and fifty-one, eight hundred and fifty-two, eight  
hundred and fifty-three, eight hundred and fifty-four, eight  
hundred and fifty-five, eight hundred and fifty-six, eight  
hundred and fifty-seven, eight hundred and fifty-eight, eight  
hundred and fifty-nine, eight hundred and sixty, eight hun-  
dred and sixty-one, eight hundred and sixty-two, eight hun-  
dred and sixty-three, eight hundred and sixty-four, eight  
hundred and sixty-five, eight hundred and sixty-six, eight  
hundred and sixty-seven, eight hundred and sixty-eight,  
eight hundred and sixty-nine, eight hundred and seventy, eight  
hundred and seventy-one, eight hundred and seventy-two,  
eight hundred and seventy-three, eight hundred and seventy-  
four, eight hundred and seventy-five, eight hundred and seventy-  
six, eight hundred and seventy-seven, eight hundred and seventy-  
eight, eight hundred and seventy-nine, eight hundred and eighty,  
eight hundred and eighty-one, eight hundred and eighty-two,  
eight hundred and eighty-three, eight hundred and eighty-four,  
eight hundred and eighty-five, eight hundred and eighty-six,  
eight hundred and eighty-seven, eight hundred and eighty-eight,  
eight hundred and eighty-nine, eight hundred and ninety, eight  
hundred and ninety-one, eight hundred and ninety-two, eight  
hundred and ninety-three, eight hundred and ninety-four,  
eight hundred and ninety-five, eight hundred and ninety-six,  
eight hundred and ninety-seven, eight hundred and ninety-eight,  
eight hundred and ninety-nine, nine hundred, nine hundred  
and one, nine hundred and two, nine hundred and three,  
nine hundred and four, nine hundred and five, nine hun-  
dred and six, nine hundred and seven, nine hundred and  
eight, nine hundred and nine, nine hundred and ten, nine  
hundred and eleven, nine hundred and twelve, nine hun-  
dred and thirteen, nine hundred and fourteen, nine hun-  
dred and fifteen, nine hundred and sixteen, nine hun-  
dred and seventeen, nine hundred and eighteen, nine hun-  
dred and nineteen, nine hundred and twenty, nine hun-  
dred and twenty-one, nine hundred and twenty-two, nine  
hundred and twenty-three, nine hundred and twenty-four,  
nine hundred and twenty-five, nine hundred and twenty-  
six, nine hundred and twenty-seven, nine hundred and twenty-  
eight, nine hundred and twenty-nine, nine hundred and thirty,  
nine hundred and thirty-one, nine hundred and thirty-two,  
nine hundred and thirty-three, nine hundred and thirty-four,  
nine hundred and thirty-five, nine hundred and thirty-six,  
nine hundred and thirty-seven, nine hundred and thirty-eight,  
nine hundred and thirty-nine, nine hundred and forty, nine  
hundred and forty-one, nine hundred and forty-two, nine  
hundred and forty-three, nine hundred and forty-four, nine  
hundred and forty-five, nine hundred and forty-six, nine  
hundred and forty-seven, nine hundred and forty-eight,  
nine hundred and forty-nine, nine hundred and fifty, nine  
hundred and fifty-one, nine hundred and fifty-two, nine  
hundred and fifty-three, nine hundred and fifty-four, nine  
hundred and fifty-five, nine hundred and fifty-six, nine  
hundred and fifty-seven, nine hundred and fifty-eight, nine  
hundred and fifty-nine, nine hundred and sixty, nine hun-  
dred and sixty-one, nine hundred and sixty-two, nine hun-  
dred and sixty-three, nine hundred and sixty-four, nine  
hundred and sixty-five, nine hundred and sixty-six, nine  
hundred and sixty-seven, nine hundred and sixty-eight,  
nine hundred and sixty-nine, nine hundred and seventy, nine  
hundred and seventy-one, nine hundred and seventy-two,  
nine hundred and seventy-three, nine hundred and seventy-  
four, nine hundred and seventy-five, nine hundred and seventy-  
six, nine hundred and seventy-seven, nine hundred and seventy-  
eight, nine hundred and seventy-nine, nine hundred and eighty,  
nine hundred and eighty-one, nine hundred and eighty-two,  
nine hundred and eighty-three, nine hundred and eighty-four,  
nine hundred and eighty-five, nine hundred and eighty-six,  
nine hundred and eighty-seven, nine hundred and eighty-eight,  
nine hundred and eighty-nine, nine hundred and ninety, nine  
hundred and ninety-one, nine hundred and ninety-two, nine  
hundred and ninety-three, nine hundred and ninety-four,  
nine hundred and ninety-five, nine hundred and ninety-six,  
nine hundred and ninety-seven, nine hundred and ninety-eight,  
nine hundred and ninety-nine, ten hundred, ten hundred  
and one, ten hundred and two, ten hundred and three,  
ten hundred and four, ten hundred and five, ten hun-  
dred and six, ten hundred and seven, ten hundred and  
eight, ten hundred and nine, ten hundred and ten, ten  
hundred and eleven, ten hundred and twelve, ten hun-  
dred and thirteen, ten hundred and fourteen, ten hun-  
dred and fifteen, ten hundred and sixteen, ten hun-  
dred and seventeen, ten hundred and eighteen, ten hun-  
dred and nineteen, ten hundred and twenty, ten hun-  
dred and twenty-one, ten hundred and twenty-two, ten  
hundred and twenty-three, ten hundred and twenty-four,  
ten hundred and twenty-five, ten hundred and twenty-  
six, ten hundred and twenty-seven, ten hundred and twenty-  
eight, ten hundred and twenty-nine, ten hundred and thirty,  
ten hundred and thirty-one, ten hundred and thirty-two,  
ten hundred and thirty-three, ten hundred and thirty-four,  
ten hundred and thirty-five, ten hundred and thirty-six,  
ten hundred and thirty-seven, ten hundred and thirty-eight,  
ten hundred and thirty-nine, ten hundred and forty, ten  
hundred and forty-one, ten hundred and forty-two, ten  
hundred and forty-three, ten hundred and forty-four, ten  
hundred and forty-five, ten hundred and forty-six, ten  
hundred and forty-seven, ten hundred and forty-eight,  
ten hundred and forty-nine, ten hundred and fifty, ten  
hundred and fifty-one, ten hundred and fifty-two, ten  
hundred and fifty-three, ten hundred and fifty-four, ten  
hundred and fifty-five, ten hundred and fifty-six, ten  
hundred and fifty-seven, ten hundred and fifty-eight, ten  
hundred and fifty-nine, ten hundred and sixty, ten hun-  
dred and sixty-one, ten hundred and sixty-two, ten hun-  
dred and sixty-three, ten hundred and sixty-four, ten  
hundred and sixty-five, ten hundred and sixty-six, ten  
hundred and sixty-seven, ten hundred and sixty-eight,  
ten hundred and sixty-nine, ten hundred and seventy, ten  
hundred and seventy-one, ten hundred and seventy-two,  
ten hundred and seventy-three, ten hundred and seventy-  
four, ten hundred and seventy-five, ten hundred and seventy-  
six, ten hundred and seventy-seven, ten hundred and seventy-  
eight, ten hundred and seventy-nine, ten hundred and eighty,  
ten hundred and eighty-one, ten hundred and eighty-two,  
ten hundred and eighty-three, ten hundred and eighty-four,  
ten hundred and eighty-five, ten hundred and eighty-six,  
ten hundred and eighty-seven, ten hundred and eighty-eight,  
ten hundred and eighty-nine, ten hundred and ninety, ten  
hundred and ninety-one, ten hundred and ninety-two, ten  
hundred and ninety-three, ten hundred and ninety-four,  
ten hundred and ninety-five, ten hundred and ninety-six,  
ten hundred and ninety-seven, ten hundred and ninety-eight,  
ten hundred and ninety-nine, eleven hundred, eleven hun-  
dred and one, eleven hundred and two, eleven hundred and  
three, eleven hundred and four, eleven hundred and five,  
eleven hundred and six, eleven hundred and seven, eleven  
hundred and eight, eleven hundred and nine, eleven hun-  
dred and ten, eleven hundred and eleven, eleven hundred  
and twelve, eleven hundred and thirteen, eleven hundred  
and fourteen, eleven hundred and fifteen, eleven hundred  
and sixteen, eleven hundred and seventeen, eleven hun-  
dred and eighteen, eleven hundred and nineteen, eleven  
hundred and twenty, eleven hundred and twenty-one, eleven  
hundred and twenty-two, eleven hundred and twenty-three,  
eleven hundred and twenty-four, eleven hundred and twenty-  
five, eleven hundred and twenty-six, eleven hundred and twenty-  
seven, eleven hundred and twenty-eight, eleven hundred and twenty-  
nine, eleven hundred and thirty, eleven hundred and thirty-one,  
eleven hundred and thirty-two, eleven hundred and thirty-three,  
eleven hundred and thirty-four, eleven hundred and thirty-five,  
eleven hundred and thirty-six, eleven hundred and thirty-seven,  
eleven hundred and thirty-eight, eleven hundred and thirty-nine,  
eleven hundred and forty, eleven hundred and forty-one, eleven  
hundred and forty-two, eleven hundred and forty-three, eleven  
hundred and forty-four, eleven hundred and forty-five, eleven  
hundred and forty-six, eleven hundred and forty-seven, eleven  
hundred and forty-eight, eleven hundred and forty-nine, eleven  
hundred and fifty, eleven hundred and fifty-one, eleven hun-  
dred and fifty-two, eleven hundred and fifty-three, eleven hun-  
dred and fifty-four, eleven hundred and fifty-five, eleven hun-  
dred and fifty-six, eleven hundred and fifty-seven, eleven hun-  
dred and fifty-eight, eleven hundred and fifty-nine, eleven  
hundred and sixty, eleven hundred and sixty-one, eleven hun-  
dred and sixty-two, eleven hundred and sixty-three, eleven hun-  
dred and sixty-four, eleven hundred and sixty-five, eleven hun-  
dred and sixty-six, eleven hundred and sixty-seven, eleven hun-  
dred and sixty-eight, eleven hundred and sixty-nine, eleven  
hundred and seventy, eleven hundred and seventy-one, eleven  
hundred and seventy-two, eleven hundred and seventy-three,  
eleven hundred and seventy-four, eleven hundred and seventy-  
five, eleven hundred and seventy-six, eleven hundred and seventy-  
seven, eleven hundred and seventy-eight, eleven hundred and seventy-  
nine, eleven hundred and eighty, eleven hundred and eighty-one,  
eleven hundred and eighty-two, eleven hundred and eighty-three,  
eleven hundred and eighty-four, eleven hundred and eighty-five,  
eleven hundred and eighty-six, eleven hundred and eighty-seven,  
eleven hundred and eighty-eight, eleven hundred and eighty-nine,  
eleven hundred and ninety, eleven hundred and ninety-one,  
eleven hundred and ninety-two, eleven hundred and ninety-three,  
eleven hundred and ninety-four, eleven hundred and ninety-five,  
eleven hundred and ninety-six, eleven hundred and ninety-seven,  
eleven hundred and ninety-eight, eleven hundred and ninety-nine,  
twelve hundred, twelve hundred and one, twelve hundred and  
two, twelve hundred and three, twelve hundred and four,  
twelve hundred and five, twelve hundred and six, twelve hun-  
dred and seven, twelve hundred and eight, twelve hundred  
and nine, twelve hundred and ten, twelve hundred and eleven,  
twelve hundred and twelve, twelve hundred and thirteen, twelve  
hundred and fourteen, twelve hundred and fifteen, twelve hun-  
dred and sixteen, twelve hundred and seventeen, twelve hun-  
dred and eighteen, twelve hundred and nineteen, twelve hun-  
dred and twenty, twelve hundred and twenty-one, twelve hun-  
dred and twenty-two, twelve hundred and twenty-three, twelve  
hundred and twenty-four, twelve hundred and twenty-five,  
twelve hundred and twenty-six, twelve hundred and twenty-  
seven, twelve hundred and twenty-eight, twelve hundred and twenty-  
nine, twelve hundred and thirty, twelve hundred and thirty-one,  
twelve hundred and thirty-two, twelve hundred and thirty-three,  
twelve hundred and thirty-four, twelve hundred and thirty-five,  
twelve hundred and thirty-six, twelve hundred and thirty-seven,  
twelve hundred and thirty-eight, twelve hundred and thirty-nine,  
twelve hundred and forty, twelve hundred and forty-one, twelve  
hundred and forty-two, twelve hundred and forty-three, twelve  
hundred and forty-four, twelve hundred and forty-five, twelve  
hundred and forty-six, twelve hundred and forty-seven, twelve  
hundred and forty-eight, twelve hundred and forty-nine, twelve  
hundred and fifty, twelve hundred and fifty-one, twelve hun-  
dred and fifty-two, twelve hundred and fifty-three, twelve hun-  
dred and fifty-four, twelve hundred and fifty-five, twelve hun-  
dred and fifty-six, twelve hundred and fifty-seven, twelve hun-  
dred and fifty-eight, twelve hundred and fifty-nine, twelve  
hundred and sixty, twelve hundred and sixty-one, twelve hun-  
dred and sixty-two, twelve hundred and sixty-three, twelve hun-  
dred and sixty-four, twelve hundred and sixty-five, twelve hun-  
dred and sixty-six, twelve hundred and sixty-seven, twelve hun-  
dred and sixty-eight, twelve hundred and sixty-nine, twelve  
hundred and seventy, twelve hundred and seventy-one, twelve  
hundred and seventy-two, twelve hundred and seventy-three,  
twelve hundred and seventy-four, twelve hundred and seventy-  
five, twelve hundred







[illegible][illegible]

could result in an improvement in its management.

After some further discussion,

Mr. Meredith said that it would be unfortunate if the impression went through the minds of the public that disunity existed, and that no effort was being made to stamp it out. The House realized the gravity of this trouble, and the danger to both mankind and cattle which its presence indicated.

The motion was carried, after having been amended so as to permit of the informal asked for being added to the return already called for by Mr. McColl.

AFTER RECESS.

The House passed several Bills through their second reading.

It was now, on rising to resume the adjourned debate on bicentennial seal, said that ever since the introduction of representative government the annual meeting of the representatives of the people had been one of the chief events of the year. Queen Hallam's Centennial History in support of the principle, and said that only by the means could Parliamentary control of the public purse be made effective. A Legislature which met only once in two years would be certain to do little work, and busy members on account of the many duties with which it would have to deal. It was a denial of popular rights to say that the Legislature should meet only once in two years. He thought the work was a credit, and he hoped the Government were asking for the proposed change, and yet the Opposition opposed to introduce an innovation which meant the withdrawal of so much of the popular control of Government.

Mr. Whitney referred to the hon. gentleman's speech as an elaborate attack on the hon. leader of the Opposition. It did not follow in the name of reform that the laws passed two hundred years ago could not be altered. The hon. gentleman had argued that the Opposition wished to sweep away one of the safeguards of the people. That was not the case. It had not been the practice of the hon. gentlemen on the other side to denounce the work of the Government of legislation. Consequently, he said, he thought the plan was a feasible one, and the hon. gentleman had shown no reason why it might be otherwise.

Mr. Macdonald spoke against the motion.

Sir Oliver Mowat suggested that the amendment and the amendment to the amendment might be withdrawn, and thus allow a square vote to be taken on the question, as desired by the Opposition.

Mr. McMillan agreed with the proposal of the Attorney-General. He thought it would be absurd to compel hon. members who did not agree with the original motion to vote for either amendment; the House would rather be placed in the position of advancing the reduction of the sessional indemnity of an incoming Legislature though they had not received their agn, but had rather be inclined to increasing. He thought a square vote should be taken.

The O. C. M. C. agreed to the withdrawal of his amendment.

On motion it was agreed that both amendments be withdrawn.

A division was then taken on the original motion, resulting in the defeat by 51 to 20. Mr. MacDonald and Mr. M. N. Norton voted with the Government, as did Mr. Campbell (Durham).

**Friday—Lucky or Unlucky.**

The superstition that Friday is unlucky clings to many people and there are those who go up to this morning wondering what would happen before the day was over. Fate proved to be kind to the majority of the folk, and unlucky, as witnesses the following:

Lee surrendered on Friday.  
Mac was burned on Friday.  
Shakespeare was born on Friday.  
America was discovered on Friday.  
Rehoboth was evacuated on Friday.  
The Bastille was destroyed on Friday.  
The B. & O. River died on Friday.  
Fate proved to be kind to the majority of the folk, and unlucky, as witnesses the following:  
King Charles was beheaded on Friday.  
For Sumter was bombarded on Friday.  
Napoleon Bonaparte was born on Friday.  
James Cook was assassinated on Friday.  
The battle of Marengo was fought on Friday.  
The battle of Waterloo was fought on Friday.  
Joan of Arc was burned at the stake on Friday.

**Brightened Ambition.**

"No," said Farmer Cornwell's wife, "fame isn't for everybody. There'd be starved for his bees, but he never will get famous."

"What was blameation?"

"Terrible his picture in the paper. He set up his right to think of some sentiment for sale patent medicine for, but he was over-estimated by him that there wasn't a single thing for him to cure of!"

**Evident.**

A student at a medical college was under examination. The instructor asked him:

"Of what cause, specifically, did the people die who lost their lives at the destruction of Heracleonem and Pompeii?"

"I think they died of an eruption, sir," answered the student.

**Professional Instinct.**

Husband (to the sister of his daughters)—Come, Ruth, let me see your drawing room where you want to marry one of our daughters. He is a wise merchant!

Wife—A wise merchant! Heaven be praised! Then he will be sure to select one of the older brands.—*Le Petit Journal.*

**A Valuable Point.**

Young Man—A friend in the South has sent me a quantity of very fine figs, but writes that it is too new to drink yet. How long do you think it ought to be?

Old Man—Keep it until you are rich enough to live without work.

**Years as Microbe Chasers.**

A French savant has discovered that bacteria are bactericidal and may be depended upon to exterminate certain microbes. Let the Board of Lady Ministers be laid back into existence at once.—*Chicago Record.*

**STORY TIME.**

Go slower, climb, when babies climb  
The mother lay at story time,  
And watched her baby as he slowly walked,  
And watched soild, and bears can talk.

And, best of all, the mother, too,  
Is telling what she used to do.  
And she'll tell you how she used to be,  
And say twice-time to go to bed.

**His Precdecessor.**

Missionary—I hope that your future will be better than my past.

Candidate—So do I. The fellow who was here before you was a regular rat.

**Won't Sell Bread.**

Poor and bare and old in hard water containing arsenic or cyanide, may sell better, because there substance hard vegetable arsenic.

I have always said that the greatest object of education is to accustom young men gradually to be his own master.—*Sydney Smith.*

HOW IT WAS FIRST DISCOVERED

[illegible]

locality. The finest quality grown in the neighborhood of the town of Lora, and known as "Crown" bark, was long reserved for the Royal family of Spain. No adequate provision being made for replanting, the

[illegible][illegible]

THE END



